

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph as follows:

-- Received power of the signal transmitted from the base station is attenuated as the ~~diatance~~distance from the base station is increased. In a terminal, such as 300j, located near the base station and located near the center of the cell, therefore, received power 910 of the signal from the base station in the cell is large whereas received power 911 of the signal coming from other base stations located outside the cell and functioning as interference becomes small. As a result, a high signal-to-noise ratio is obtained. In a terminal, such as 300k, located near the boundary of the cell, received power 912 of the signal from the base station located in the cell is weak whereas interference from adjacent cells is received with power 913 larger than that of the above described terminal 300j. As a result, the signal-to-noise ratio is degraded. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 25, through page 11, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph as follows:

-- However, the principle of the above described conventional signal-to-noise ratio measurement is premised on the fact that the signal amplitude becomes constant in case there is no noise. In a mobile communication system, however, the amplitude of the received signal of each terminal varies violently as the terminal moves. For obtaining a reliable result of signal-to-noise ratio measurement in each terminal, therefore, the measurement must

be completed in such a comparatively short period of time that the amplitude of the received signal can be ~~regarded~~regarded as approximately constant. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 20, through page 15, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph as follows:

-- On the other hand, the value of the signal S supplied from the base station is obtained by de-spreading the antenna receiving signal with the orthogonal code $W_{sub,0}$ assigned to the pilot signal. From the power value thereof and the above described noise power, the signal-to-noise ratio value can be derived. The pilot signal is not subject to power control unlike the data signal addressed to each terminal. As compared with the signal-to-noise ratio derived by ~~detecting~~detecting the signal of a data channel varied by power control, therefore, a stable signal-to-noise ratio can be obtained. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 21, through page 25, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph as follows:

-- The above described power control is exercised similarly in cells adjacent to each cell as well. Control is exercised in such a direction as to decrease the total transmission power of each base station. In each cell, therefore, power of ~~jamming~~jamming signals from adjacent cells is decreased. The received power of interference transmitted from base stations of other cells and arriving at the terminal located near the base station is reduced as represented by 921. The received power of interference arriving at the terminal located near the boundary of the cell is reduced as represented by 923. --